App.F.IX-4

1924.

File No. 104 24

Previous References (L/B

Serial Nos. /

Later references.

LB 174-28 B1, 225

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

PRESS

Serial Nos.

Part B for, Dec 24

SUBJECT

Draft order on the Resolution of the
ent Surf. Govt. Conference regarding
ral Boards

To, The Presidents of Dist. Bds, D. C's of Districts, Comptroller, Chief Engineer, Sanr Comm'r. Senior Surgeon, Rev. Comm'r. Secretaries to Govt. D. G of Edn & Spl officer L S. G.

No L 4022-71/d 13.12.24

passes orders in the matter of the Improvement of the Administration of Local bodies in the S. directions the abolition of the Taluk Bd's

Scheme of reorganisation of

village Panchayats.

.....

NOTES / Discussed in Council 15/1/24

(I)

A village panchayat may be formed in any village which can meet out of the sources of revenue specified below the expenditure necessary to enable them to perform the obligatory functions as follows:--

(1) Village conservancy, sanitation and water supply.

(2) Village roads.

(3) Village Education.

The Sources of revenue referred to are a substantial portion of (1) the local cess on land revenue realised in the village and (2) education cess realised in the village (3) Mohatarfa collections of the village, (4) Cattle pound receipts.

Note in Council.
A grant should be given to Panchayat towards the Dispensary maintained by the Municipality. Letter dated 2.7.23 received from the Dispensary. 24.1.24

(II)

The Panchayats may be given full autonomy in regard to the services referred to above except that when they receive from Government or from District Board a grant for any kind of service whether obligatory or not they will be subject to the control of the Government and District Board in the manner to be specified.

(III)

In addition Government may [illegible]

for giving grants to the Panchayats with reference to the additional revenue that they may voluntarily raise by way of house tax, ~~conservency etc.~~ (IV) Wherever there is a Village Panchayat there shall be a village court and the village Munsiff shall be either the Chairman or one of the members of the Panchayat. Wherever there are Village Panchayats the functions now entrusted to tank panchayats and forest panchayats, if there are any, in the village, the management of grazing grounds and village topes and maintenance of tanks will be assigned to the Village Panchayat..

(V) Not more than two-thirds of the members shall be elected. The elections shall be from among the village elders and yejmans. The Chairman shall be nominated by Government but Government may allow the Panchayat to elect the Chairman (VI) Whenever a tax or cess is to be imposed the Panchayat shall consult the general body of villagers at a meeting and such levy shall be made only when there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of it (VII) In each District there should be an Inspector of Village Panchayats who will be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner (VIII) The Taluk Boards will be responsible for the conservancy, sanitation, water supply, education, village roads in non-panchayat villages and to discharge these functions as assigned for the benefit of these villages should be transfered to the Taluk ..

* where the village voters fail to elect the necessary no. of members, the Government have the right to fill up the vacancies by nomination

* Query. Should he be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner?

Needs further consideration 16/1

(IX) Deputy Commissioner will have pow
to nominate members and Chairman of
Village anchayats

~~Clause~~
Portion supra
be

(X) The powers of supervision and contr
of S.D.C's and ~~provision~~ control in respect of
Village Panchayats to be worked up.

be
15/1/24

Forwarded with compts
to the Secretariat for
favour of further action

be
16/1/24

Please see above linked file :-

Subject :-
Question as to whether the village
Panchayats can be permitted to appropriate
the sale proceeds of vacant sites be
in villages. 16/1

1) For facility of reference, I have numbered in pencil the several items of discussion. As regards item (8), I understood the latter portion to mean that the funds required for these purposes will be transferred to the taluk boards
2) I have no remarks to make on the linked file
3) As regards the three functions/objects

the details will have to be
laid down for estimating the
expenditure therein. For instance,
it appears from the Govt order on
the Education memorandum that
the annual recurring expenditure
of a village primary school
with two teachers is about Rs 500
(five hundred)

VNT
16/1/24

255 B 16.1.24.
L.S.G.

1st Member

Vol

21406
17.1.24.

The special fees will have to
work out and the whether
proposals are practical or not.
We shd fund out how the
assessment & local cess in Village
Panchayats will work
whether it will be expedient to
meet the delegating charges
& if the assessment is made
what the fixed & the whether
with
Taluq Board. Then the scheme will work
long in the case of the Panchayats
depend will have the documents
& figures are not available in
the files. The special fees will be
those as from the Taluq Boards & the
fees going to the Govt fees have to be
worked out.

1911

SPECIAL OFFICE
No. 258
22. JAN. 1924
LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BANGALORE

PT.

( ) I am taking action on the lines above indicated; but as at present advised I fear that a grant out of the local cess on items other than land revenue may be attended with difficulty

( ) The file is retransmitted with Compliments.

MT 22/1/24

Chief Secy.

Submitted. This file & the enclosure are to be included in the agenda for tomorrow's meeting.

23/1/24

Scheme of Reorganisation of Village Panchayets.

Notes of discussion in Council on 24th January 1924.

- - -

Taluk Boards.

There shall be a Taluk Board for each taluk, provision being made for the President being ordinarily elected. Provision will be made for the appointment of a Chief Officer under each Taluk Board when the President is a non-official and when the Board desires it. The appointment of the Chief Officer of a Taluk shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. The Amildar shall be outside the Board unless he is nominated by Government as President and provision should be made in the Regulation for his exercising specific powers as under-

(1) to attend the Board meetings and address the Board;

(2) to inspect works in progress and make a report relating to Taluk Board administration to the Sub Division Officer, sending a copy to the Board.

The powers of control vested in the Deputy Commissioner by Sections 32 to 34 of the Local Boards Regulation shall be vested in the Sub Division Officer in respect of Taluk Boards, reports of the Sub-Division Officer being made to the Deputy Commissioner instead of to Government.

Provision should be made in the

Regulation for the Taluk Board discharging all the functions specified in the rules already framed under Section 10 (i) of the Local Boards Regulation without the need for delegation by the District Board.

The question of fixing a proportion of the cess revenue between Taluk and District Boards to enable the latter to make full provision for all district services leaving a reserve for developments may be worked up with reference to the budgets of a few typical districts.

District Boards

For the administration of District Boards, provision should be made for a Chief Officer whenever there is a non-official President if the Board asks for one. The appointment of Chief Officer shall be subject to the approval of Govt.

The powers of control to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Boards shall be as now provided in Sections 32 to 34 of the Regulation, together with the power referred to in Resolution XIX of the Local Self Government Conference.

Under the general powers of supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Panchayets will be employed for the inspection of all Local Boards in the District. As regards the question of relationship between Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets, an annual account of

the works of each Panchayet shall be submitted through the Amildar and placed before the Taluk Board.

—

25/1/24

Note by the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,
(to accompany the copies of the notes of discussions and draft resolutions in Council on the 15th and - 24th instants.)

---

(1) Para I · Education Cess.

This, I believe, is the portion levied only upon land revenue as in the case of the local cess and for the same reasons. This point may perhaps be made -- clearer as Section 24 (c) of the Regulation relating - to the levy of the education cess says that it is to be levied on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied.

(2) Practical aspects of the scheme.

The question having been raised as to whether the new scheme may not be rendered unworkable by reason of every village applying for inclusion under the liberal rules of the scheme, the following suggestions involving certain tests and preferences are put forward for consideration when this aspect of the case is taken up:

(a) Before any village is constituted into a -- village panchayat under the new scheme, (1) the absence of feuds, factions and religious quarrels likely to - obstruct the working of the panchayat, (2) the existence of some corporate feeling in the village and (3) the availability of competent members for the panchayat may be laid down as conditions precedent to the establishment of a village panchayat. This demand will eliminate many ineligible applications. I may add that similar conditions have been insisted upon in the discussions

relating to the Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act of 1920.

(b) The order of preference in the reorganisation of the existing Village Panchayats may be as follows:-

(b_1) Villages which were Union Panchayats under the Regulation of 1902 and which have been notified as Village Panchayats under the Regulation of 1918 and have progressed under the panchayat administration.

(b_2) Other villages which have been notified as Village Panchayats under the Regulation of 1918.

(b_3) To ensure a fair income from mohatarfa and the cesses, a minimum number of houses and a minimum amount of land revenue may be laid down as qualifying tests for a village being constituted as a Village Panchayat.

(b_4) Further, villages possessing a properly functioning Village Court, a flourishing Government or aided school, a major irrigation tank in good repair or a village forest (or large extent of gomal lands) may be preferred to those which have none of these adjuncts.

(c) The number of panchayats to be constituted annually under the new scheme will be further limited by the fixed annual grant made for the purpose by Government and by the agency available for their supervision.

(3) <u>Certain questions to be worked up by the Special Officer.</u>

I am working at the two following questions and hope

hope to circulate notes thereon before the next Council Meeting on the 5th February:

(a) How the assignment of certain items of local revenue to the new panchayats will affect the District and taluk boards' finances.

(b) The distribution of the cess revenue between the District and taluk boards.

MT 26/1/24

D E W A N }

The influence might
a /all? be
1) Population etc.
village with etc. Vs
2) Previous relations &
self help.
& V. Councils
Cabinets hand
for School help wells
roads &c
3) no objections in the village
Taluk tribute
4) Existing & Dt. School
Taluk Fund & Taluk
Panchayat
Treasury.

28/1/24

MT 28/1/24

enclosed
Explanation regarding &c
16.1.

answer at in the
Council : So I called
them Notes of discussions
& of draft Resolutions
as embodying both discussions
& Resolutions

Yours sincerely
M Gyagenda

Dear Mr Nyagenda Esqr

I understood
the Senate's instruction to
you was to put these
in the shape of resolutions

the adoption of the
Consul
yrs sincerely
Madison

Dear Mr Matthan

I send herewith the
copy sent to Mr Brown
by me with a note of his
orders thereon. You may
keep this letter file also
with this. I fear draft
resolutions at this stage will
be nearly impossible & confusing to be
put up when the discussions are
completed.

Yours truly
Th Jefferson

G. R. S. III-2.

C 268 linked with C 244

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore, 28/1 1924

Dear Mr Thyagarajachetty

which are the draft resolutions I recommend? Mr. Mr are the rules of discussion.

yrs sincerely

Chamier

Dear Mr Mattan

As you are aware, M & M were the only decisions

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Subject-

Scheme for the reorganisation of the existing Village Panchayets in Mysore and the question as to whether the Village Panchayets can be permitted to appropriate the sale proceeds of vacant sites in villages.

Notes of discussion in Council on 5-2-24.

The sources of revenue referred to in the first para of the notes dated 15th January 1924 will be-

(1) House and Mohatarfa taxes;

(2) Cattle pound receipts.

Village education will be one of the obligatory functions of the Village Panchayets if State funds make a grant of two-thirds of the cost.

Village Panchayets may be entrusted with optional functions as follows provided the Panchayets by a majority are willing to take over those functions:-

(1) Administration of minor muzrai institutions.

(2) Other items referred to in Section 54 of the Local Boards & Village Panchayets Regulation.

The Amildar shall have control over the administration of Village Panchayets and exercise similar powers as exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Boards.

The Panchayet budget should be sent through the Amildar to the Taluk Board for general sanction but the Amildar shall have power over Panchayet ~~estimates~~ staff & [illegible] and sanction estimates above a certain limit (say - Rs.100.).

- - -

572

25 S/188.

Draft Council Resolutions- based on the notes and discussions on the 15th and 24th ultimo and on the 5th instant- relating to Village Panchayats, Taluk Boards and District Boards are herewith sent.

2. The Dewan to whom I showed the draft informally, desired that it should be also put in the form of a draft order. I shall do this immediately and hope to send the draft (or have it ready) before the next Council Meeting.

MR 9/2/24

Chief Secretary
with compliments.

Secretariat

All members
and Members

Please see remarks
in draft resolutions.

Seen
dc
10/2

dc
10/2

PT
9/2/24

Draft Council Resolutions relating to

Local Self-Government.

ABSTRACT TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A. Draft Council Resolutions relating to Village Panchayats. (I to XI)

B. Draft Council Resolutions relating to Taluk Boards. (I to IV)

C. Draft Council Resolutions relating to District Boards. (I to III)

The resolutions of the L. S. G. Conference relating to District Boards & Taluq Boards may also be brought up for discussion.

--o:O:o--

A. Draft Council Resolutions regarding Village Panchayats.

I. Formation of Village Panchayats.

A village panchayat may be formed in any village which can meet out of the sources of the revenue specified below the expenditure necessary to enable it to perform the obligatory functions as follows:-

1. Village conservancy, sanitation and water-supply
2. Village roads.

The sources of revenue referred to are (a) House and mohatarfa taxes (b) Cattle pound receipts. Village education will be one of the obligatory functions of the village panchayats if a grant of two-thirds of the cost is made from State funds.

II. Grant of autonomy to Village Panchayats.

The village panchayats may be given full autonomy in regards to the services referred to above except that when they receive from the Government or from the District Board a grant for any kind of service whether obligatory or not they will be subject to the control of the Government and of the District Board in the manner to be specified.

III. Grants by Government to Village Panchayats.

In addition Government may make suitable appropriations in the State Budget for giving grants to the village panchayats with reference to the additional revenue that they may voluntarily raise by way of house tax and other cesses.

IV. Co-ordination of the activities of Village Panchayats with those of other village bodies.

Wherever there is a village panchayat there shall be a

Village Court; and the village munsiff shall be either the chairman or one of the members of the Village Panchayat. Wherever there are village panchayats the functions now - entrusted to tank panchayats and forest panchayats, if there are any such in the village, the management of grazing - grounds and village topes and the maintenance of tanks will be assigned to the Village Panchayat.

V. Chairman and members of the Village Panchayat.

Not more than two-thirds of the members shall be - elected. The elections shall be from among the village - elders and yejmans; but where the voters fail to elect the necessary number of members the Government will have the - right to fill up the vacancies by nominations. The chairman shall ordinarily be nominated by Government; but Government may allow the Village Panchayat to elect the chairman.

VI. Deputy Commissioner's power in regard to the appointment of the chairman and members of the Village Panchayat.

The Government's power to nominate the chairman and - members of the Village Panchayat, as specified above, will be delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

VII. Levy of tax or cess.

Whenever a tax or cess is to be imposed, the Village - Panchayat shall consult the general body of villagers at a meeting and such levy shall be made only when there is a - general concensus of opinion in favour of it.

VIII. Inspector of Village Panchayats.

In each District there should be an Inspector of Village Panchayats who will be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner.

(Should he be subordinate to District - Board?)

IX. Optional functions of Village Panchayats.

Village Panchayats may be entrusted with optional functions as follows provided the Panchayats by a majority are willing to take over these functions.

(a) Administration of minor muzrai institutions.

(b) Other items referred to in Section 54 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation (VI of 1918)

X. Powers of the Amildar in relation to Village Panchayats.

(a) The Amildar shall have control over the administration of village panchayats and exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Boards.

(b) The Village Panchayat Budget should be sent through the Amildar to the Taluk Board for general sanction; but the Amildar shall have power over panchayat establishments and sanction estimates above a certain limit (say Rs. 100) the estimates up to that limit being sanctioned by the Village Pamchayat.

XI. Relations between Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards.

An annual account of the work of each Village Panchayat shall be submitted through the Amildar and placed before the Taluk Board.

B. Draft Council Resolutions regarding Taluk Boards.

I. Constitution of Taluk Boards.

There shall be a Taluk Board for each Taluk, provision being made for the President being ordinarily elected. Provision will be made for the appointment of a Chief Officer under each Taluk Board when the President is a non-official and when the Board desires it. The appointment of the Chief Officer of

The costs of the Service & Delivery
to Carriers may be met from
from the funds allotted to Districts
Boards under Clause 1 of Section 3
of the K.B. & V.P. Regulations and
not of the balance a Delivery
Board may be assigned half the
local cess on land revenue &
that rate raised in the Delivery

How will this work—

a taluk shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

II. Functions of the Taluk Amildar in regard to the Taluk Board.

The Amildar shall be outside the Taluk Board unless he is nominated by Government as President; and provision should be made in the Regulation for his exercising specific powers as under:-

(1) to attend the board meetings and to address the Board.

(2) to inspect the works in progress and to make a report, relating to the Taluk Board administration to the Sub-Division Officer sending a copy to the President of the Board.

III. Powers of the Sub-Division Officer in regard to Taluk Boards.

The powers of control vested in the Deputy Commissioner by Sections 32 to 34 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation (VI of 1918) shall be vested in the Sub-Division Officer in respect of Taluk Boards, reports of the Sub-Division Officer being made to the Deputy Commissioner instead of to the Government.

IV. Functions of Taluk Boards.

(a) The Taluk Board shall be responsible for the conservancy, sanitation, water-supply, village roads and education in non-panchayat villages; and to discharge these functions all funds assigned for the benefit of these villages should be transferred to the Taluk Boards.

(b) Provision should be made in the Regulation for the Taluk Board discharging all the functions specified in the rules already framed under Section 10 (1) of the Local Boards

and Village Panchayats Regulation (VI of 1918) without the need for delegation by the District Board.

C. Draft Council Resolutions regarding District Boards.

I. Chief Officer for the District Boards.

For the administration of the District Board provision should be made for a Chief Officer whenever there is a non-official President and if the Boards asks for one. The appoir ment of the Chief Officer shall be subject to the approval of Government.

II. Deputy Commissioner's powers of control over District Boards.

The powers of control to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Board shall be as now provided in Sections32 to 34 of the Regulation together with the powers referred to in Resolution XIX of the Local Self-Government Conference.

III. Inspector of Local Boards.

Under the general powers of supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Panchayats will be employed for the inspection of all local boards in the District.

9/2/24

inspection of all local boards in the district.

Under the general supervision of the Assistant Director, the inspector will be employed in the following duties:

1. Inspection of local boards.

Section 34 of the Selective Service Act provides that the duties of the inspector shall be performed under the supervision of the Director of Selective Service.

The duties of the inspector will be exercised by the following officers:

Chief Inspector, Washington.

Assistant Chief Inspector, Washington.

Inspector, Washington.

Inspector, Washington.

IMMEDIATE.

SPECIAL OFFICE
No. 320
18. FEB. 1924
LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BANGALORE

Memo, 450
18.2.24.

All discussions in the Council relating to local self Government may be embodied in draft G.O.s and submitted through the 1st memo ever by the 25th of February.

Yr
Dewan.
17

Special Officer
L. S. G.
with Compliments

MI
18/2/24

NOTE.

Draft for approval

SPECIAL OFFICE
No. 308
23. FEB. 1924
LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BANGALORE

MI

^ in the draft order

The draft order called for in the above is herewith submitted.

2) A brief review of the history and progress of village Self-Government in Mysore has been considered necessary ^ before proceeding to correct existing defects and to indicate the lines of further advance.

3) I have tried wherever possible to read up the original Secretariat records on the several schemes;.and the following note thereon may perhaps be interesting

(a) The Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911.

The impulse and the initiative for this originated from the Revenue Commissioner, (Mr.A.Rangasamiengar) and the Dewan (Mr.V.P. Madhava Rao). But the Regulation was actually passed during the Dewanship of Mr.T.Ananda Rao; and the rules for working the Regulation were passed during the Dewanship of Sir M. Visvesvarayya. The Regulation is of a permisive nature and does not contemplate the compulsory establishment of tank panchayets irrespective of the wishes of the raiyats.

(b) Village Courts Regulation of 1913.

This was initiated during the Dewanship of Mr. T. Ananda Rao and passed during the Dewanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. This Regulation is also of an enabling character.

(c) Village Improvement Scheme of 1914.

Extracts from the Dewan's addresses to the Representative Assembly since the inception of the scheme are herewith put up. It will be seen therefrom that, in the mind of the Government of the day, Village Improvement Committee and Village Panchayet were synonymous terms and that the largest number of Village Improvement Committees (8932) was reached in the year 1920.

Flag A

(4) Certain points requiring further consideration in the draft Government Order.

(a) Village Panchayets.

The relation of the Village School Committee to the Village Panchayet has to be

settled; and the powers and functions of the Sub Division Officer- if not also of the Deputy Commissioner- in regard to these panchayets - have also to be defined.

(b) Village Panchayets.

Para III in the annexture seems to require revision. A chief reason for the unpopularity of the Village Panchayets constituted under the Regulation VI of 1918 has been the levy of - universal house tax in lieu of mohatarfa house tax. It seems to me that this source of the unpopularity in the case of the panchayets of Regulation VI of 1918- if not also of the - Panchayets of Regulation II of 1902- may be removed in the following ways:-

(1) Assigning only mohatarfa house, shop cart and etc., taxes to the Panchayets; and

(2) Giving the option to the Panchayets of ~~of~~ revising the above rates only when there is a general consensus of opinion in its favour.

No doubt, the amount levied under mohatarfa rates will be much smaller than the amount - levied under the other system; but this will be compensated by the popularity of the panchayet system which will be ensured by levy of - mohatarfa rates in the first instance with the option of subsequent revision. This option will of course be exercised only when the - village community becomes prosperous and can afford to revise the system of taxes. In the case of the old Union Panchayets, this option may be considered to have been already exercised any reversion to the old system being refused.

(c) Taluk Boards.

If the Taluk Boards are to be invested with all the functions specified, without delegation from the District Boards, how are such of the Taluk Boards as are in a financially unsound condition to undertake these functions without funds for the same?

There are many such Taluk Boards whose finances require to be placed on a stable basis.

MT 23/2/24

First Member
&
D E W A N

We may will have the records & thoroughly revised in view to his discussions in his special work
Your Special Pres which is now ?
when is expire his Dewan-

MT 23/2

MT 25/2/24

Dewan

There is Ltr ?

2

MT 26/2

Member

SPECIAL OFFICE
No. 325
25. FEB. 1924
LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BANGALORE.

Flag A.
(K.R. 6 & 7 Vic)

The file referred to by the
1st Number is herewith forwarded

27/2/24

D. Swan

✓ 1. accept Conf. resol to ~~not~~ constitute a Panchayat in each village by the regl

✓ 2 'specify the sources of income including tax to be imposed for exemption - either of tax for the whole village - or class of persons or household -

✓ 3. retain existing power - for enquiry of local circumstances &c to any individual Panchayats -

4. ~~State to~~ Every year - state grants to be made - for it in the budget - & this to be audited by Dist Board - for the benefit of these Panchayats in the Dt.

5. Supervision of

c 268, c 293, c 287

to the Special Officer

to communicate this resolution to them -

Secretary
Collector } 4/3

Spl Officer with compliments with copies of the resolutions

4/1913

Panchayat admst
Thro a chief Offr
& Inspectrs - under
the Bd which
may subsidise
~~some give settled~~
~~to I Bd~~
the Bd with have
delicd powrs of
Supervision & control
over Panchayats
& made responsible to
see to the proper
discharge of duties &
exp. of Panchayat
funds

Rlespondt shd
call the attn
a draft may
be prepd
Y
25.3

GOVT. OF BENGAL SPECIAL OFFICE 321 25 MAR. 1924 LOCAL SELF-GOVT. DEPT.

Flag 7

The revised draft with the Annexure is herewith
revised

8278/26/3
HT 25/3/24.

Chief Secy with Compliments 25/3/24 1st Minister 25/3/24

For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 380

.....9.....1923-4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Draft G.O. regarding the scheme for the reorganisation of Village Panchayets, Taluk Boards and District Boards.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

14th March 1924.

Extraordinary Member of Council

7.3.24

First Member of Council.

Second Member of Council.

Third Member of Council.

G. F. S. III-2a]

DEWAN'S MINUTE

325/28/1

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 192

Date of submission	Date of Return	Date of issue of orders in the Secretariat	Remarks

The draft was with the annexure as revised here under circulated for early Consideration in C

4/3

8/3

For facilitating the Consideration in Council of the draft order with the Annexure, Extracts from the Village Panchayat Acts in force in British India together with certain other matters as in the annexed list and flagged D(2) are herewith appended

WH 10/3/24

Chief Secretary with Compliments

Circulate

4/3

ANNEXURE TO THE ORDER

Scheme for the reorganization of Village Panchayets, Taluk Boards and District Boards.

Revised

A. VILLAGE PANCHAYETS

I. Formation of Village Panchayets.

A Village Panchayet may be formed in any village which can meet out of the sources of revenue specified below the expenditure necessary to enable it to perform the obligatory functions as follows:-

1. Village conservancy, sanitation and water-supply
2. Village roads.

The sources of revenue referred to are:

(a) House and Mohatarfa taxes,

(b) Cattle pound receipts,

(c) Receipts from Village forests,

(d) Sale of Hulbanni, and

(e) receipts from the levy of octroi duty on dutiable articles in shandis and market s.

Village education will be one of the obligatory functions of the village panchayets if a moiety of the cost as shall be determined from time to time is made from State funds.

The village panchayet shall have power to levy octroi duty on dutiable articles with the approval of the District Board.

II. Grant of autonomy to Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayets may be given full autonomy in regard to the services referred to above, subject to the control of the Government and the District Board in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. Grants by Government to Village Panchayets.

Government may provide suitable additional grants

in the State budget with reference to revenue that may be voluntarily raised by the Panchayet in addition to that specified in para I supra.

X X V ~~IV.~~ Co-ordination of the activities of Village Panchayets with those of other Village bodies.

Wherever there is a Village Panchayet there shall be a Village Court; and the Village Munsif shall be either the Chairman or one of the members of the Village Panchayet. Wherever there are - Village Panchayets, the functions now entrusted to Tank Panchayets and Forest Panchayets, if there are any such in the village, and the management of grazing grounds and village topes will be - assigned to the Village Panchayet.

/ ~~V.~~ Chairman and Members of the Village Pan--chayet.

Not more than two-thirds of the members shall be elected. The elections shall be from among the village elders and yejmans; but where the voters fail to elect the necessary number of members, the Government will have the right to fill up the vacancies by nomination. The Chairman shall ordinarily ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ be nominated by Government; but Govern--ment may allow the Village Panchayet to elect the Chairman.

V ~~VI.~~ Deputy Commissioner's power in regard to the appointment of the Chairman and members of the Village Panchayet.

The Government's power to nominate the Chair man and members of the Village Panchayet, as specified above, will be delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

VII ~~VII.~~ Levy of tax or cess.

Whenever a new tax or cess is to be imposed, the Village Panchayet shall consult the general body of villagers at a meeting consisting of not less than two-thirds of the adult male residents of the village and such levy shall be made only when there is a majority in favour of it.

IX ~~VIII.~~ Inspector of Village Panchayets.

In each District there should be an Inspector of Village Panchayets who will be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner.

X ~~IX.~~ Optional functions of Village Panchayets

Village Panchayets may be entrusted with optional functions as follows, provided the Panchayets by a majority, as determined in the manner provided in para VIII supra, are willing to take over these functions.

(a) Administration of minor Muzrai institutions.

(b) Other items except those coming under para 1, and referred to in Section 54 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation (VI of 1918).

XI ~~X.~~ Powers of the Amildar in relation to Village Panchayets.

(a) The Amildar shall have control over the administration of Village Panchayets and exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Boards.

(b) The Village Panchayet Budget should be sent through the Amildar to the Taluk Board for general sanction; but the Amildar shall have power over Panchayet establishments and sanction estimates above a certain limit (say Rs 100), the estimates up to that limit being sanctioned by the Village Panchayet.

XI. Relation between the Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards.

An annual account of the work of each Village Panchayet shall be submitted through the Amildar and placed before the Taluk Board. Every such budget shall be scrutinised and passed by the Taluk Board.

B. TALUK BOARDS.

I. Constitution of Taluk Boards.

There shall be a Taluk Board for each taluk, provision being made for the President being ordinarily elected. In the case of all Taluk Boards which have the privilege of electing a non-official President, the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to appoint a Chief Officer under each Board with the approval of Government.

II. Functions of the Taluk Amildar in regard to the Taluk Board.

The Amildar shall be outside the Taluk Board unless he is nominated by Government as President and provision should be made in the Regulation fo his exercising specific powers as under:-

(1) to attend the Board meetings and to addr the Board;

(2) to inspect the works in progress and to a report, relating to the Taluk B administration to the Sub Divisi Officer sending a copy to the Pr of the Board.

III. Powers of the Sub Division Officer in reg Taluk Boards.

The powers of control vested in the Depu missioner by Sections 32 to 34 of the Local B Village Panchayets Regulation (VI of 1918) sh vested in the Sub Division Officer in respect Boards,

Boards, reports of the Sub-Division Officer being made to the Deputy Commissioner instead of to the Government.

IV. Functions of Taluk Boards.

(a) The Taluk Board will be responsible for the conservancy, sanitation, water-supply, village roads and education in non-Panchayet villages; and to discharge these functions, all funds assigned for the benefit of these villages should be transferred to the Taluk Boards.

(b) Provision will be made in the Regulation for the Taluk Board discharging all the functions specified in the rules already framed under section 10 (1) of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation (VI of 1918) without the need for delegation by the District Boards.

(c) Provision will be made in the Regulation to enable the District to call upon the Taluk Board to contribute towards the maintenance of its services, if necessary.

(d) Taluk Boards will be empowered to levy Education Cess.

C. DISTRICT BOARDS.

I. Chief Officer for District Boards.

For the administration of District Boards, provision should be made for a Chief Officer whenever there is a non-official President and if the Boards asks for one. The appointment of the Chief Officer shall be subject to the approval of Government.

II. Deputy Commissioner's powers of control over District Boards.

The powers of control to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the District Board shall be as now porvided in section 32 and 34 of the Regulation together with the following additional powers:--

(a) to inspect the office of the District Board.

(b) to call for the records of any case either of his own motion or on the application of an aggrieved party, and

(c) if satisfied that the order or proceedings of the Board or its executive is wrong or contrary to law to submit the records of the case with his opinion to Government for such orders as they may deem fit to pass in the matter.

III. Inspector of Local Boards.

Under the general powers of supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Panchayets will be employed for the inspection of all Local Boards in the District.

Subject. -

Local Self Government Scheme.

...

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Note
discussed in Council -
draft Despatches revised
& circulated to Council.
9/4

Special Copies with Compts
10/4/20

NOTES OF DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL

on

9th April 1924.

(1)

The crux of the whole situation is, we have to start with the village as the unit, and each Revenue Village should be taken as such unit. The question is what are the conditions under - which Panchayets should be formed. Taxation is offensive to - villagers and therefore should be made optional.

Village Improvement Scheme under official control has done good work in the past and the scheme has potentialities for good work which require to be developed. The committees may be - resuscitated and placed under Statute. There is no use adopting Panchayets systems in British India or Burma.

(2) Village Fund.

This should consist of all levies made by Panchayet including voluntary contributions. Panchayets should be induced to levy taxes by a promise that Taluk Boards will contribute a - grant-in-aid at a fixed proportion to the taxes raised locally.

(3) Functions of District Board.

If every village is a unit then, District Board will attend to roads, medical services, vaccination and veterinary services.

(4) An Inspector of Panchayets for each District is necessary to secure the efficient administration of these bodies.

(5) Government should set apart a specific sum for grants-in-aid to Panchayets.

(6) Contribution of labour by villages:

(a) Should it be obligatory?

(b) If so, how should it be worked?

The draft order should be revised and submitted through the First Member marking certain portions which require for the - discussion.

Urgent Subject. -

Draft Order on Local Self Government Scheme.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

To be circulated to
2nd member without
the papers concerned

24/7

Legislative Council Rules
are flagged L, M, W, E & N
in the Library (Mr.)

7/22
26/7

Sent to 2nd Member
by
26/7

I cannot make any observations on
general draft which have now to be
considered. There was an oversight.
Mr Dawson has under no 24(7)/24 his
redraft suggested the amendments
may be noted in red ink on the draft
& then this been done.
The file appears to be complete
on the above basis. We have the original draft
& one

27/7

Sgd Mrs

files resubmitted with the necessary action taken. I was away on casual leave on the 24, 25th & 26th and had no opportunity to see the files after the Dewan's order of 24th. The drafts for trial consideration are flagged XXY. MK 28/7/24
2nd Member)

For facility of reference, I am placing copies of each of the drafts in the file not containing only the Standing Committee's recommendations and the Dewan's notes & Council Resolution also. Both the drafts require complete revision after discussion in Council. If so instructed, I shall visit with the Members and explain points of doubt. MK Spl. Off. 29.7
2nd Member)

If the drafts drawn by the Secretary Law & other Subjects for this day Subjects for the 2nd Member for his order in the first instance dc 29/7

Respectfully resubmitted:

The drafts will have to be revised after discussion in Council. I had sought the orders of the 1st Member on this point while submitting the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Committee (vide my note dated 22.7.24) It was on this note that the Dewan ordered that the file drafts should be brought up for discussion in Council with the modifications suggested being noted in red ink. If so directed I shall submit the file again to 1st Member for orders. MK 31/7/24
2nd Member)

Still over for discussion with modifications noted Flag "P"

5

C 43 of 1945

Subject. -

Draft Order on the Local Self Government Scheme.

....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Subject. -

Draft Order on the Local Self Government Scheme.

...

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

21/8/24
Discussed in Cl.
Telegraphed at the next meets.
Date
Ltr 21/8

Special Mtg 24 21/8

Notes of discussion in Council on 21st August 1924.

-

(1) The items of revenue for Village Panchayets are only imaginary. If some revenue is not assigned, the interest of villagers in Panchayets will languish. Every village or group of villages should be constituted into a Panchayet, the main object being to foster the growth of the village communal life-

(2) Question of abolition of Taluk Boards- This should be worked up with reference to the statistics in regard to the financial weakness of the scheme-

(3) How would resumption of mohatarfa in favour of the new Panchayets affect the finances of the District Boards? Comparative figures may be put up.

(4) If Taluk Boards are to continue their functions should be such as exclude the functions being taken up by the District Boards.

16. 7

C 43

Subject. -

Draft order ~~relating to certain~~ ~~Resolutions of the Mysore~~ on the Local Self Government ~~Conference~~ Scheme.

....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

note

make Panchayat scheme compulsory in all villages ~~hereafter to be~~ Village panchayats ~~Reformatted~~ have the necessary powers by Executive for appointments.

This will result in the Bills being dropped necessary powers Question how to be made up - by bds who abstained

28/8

28/8

Note Sd MK 29/24

28/8

C 43.

10

Subject. -

Draft Order on the Local Self Government Scheme.

....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Alternative draft to be prepared on the following basis:--

Every village or group of villages to be a panchayet. Panchayets shall levy the items of taxation named in Sec. 56(b) and (d) Local Board Regulation; mohatarfa tax to be abolished.

Panchayets may levy at their option cesses for special objects.

The Panchayats will be supervised by Amildar, who will pass their budgets. Orders of Amildar to be appealable to Sub Division Officer and Deputy Commissioner, the latter's decision to be final.

Taluk Boards to go.

There will be taluk inspectors of panchayats for whose maintenance, Village Panchayats will contribute.

All District, taluk and inter-taluk and inter-village services under ~~santais~~ Santalis, communications, medical relief etc. will be looked after by District Board. Government to make grant to Village Panchayats direct for village improvements.

To Special Asst. C.S.S. with the file

578 11/6

Notes of discussion in Council on 19th September 1 9 2 4.

.....

Village Panchayets. (1) Election of members from among Yejamans and Elders. This is not practicable. It would be difficult to define Yejamans and Elders. Reference to it should be omitted.

(2) Functions. Panchayets should be entrusted with supervision over village schools on the basis of School Committees.

(3) Reference to amarayi, Hulbani, sale of fort stones and vacant sites may be omitted. As regards realisations from Court Fees and Tank Panchayets, these are realisations under Special Acts and should not be mixed up with the general fund.

(4) Inspectors of Panchayets- How is their pay to be met? What should be their functions?

District Boards.

Tax on goats and pigs and hides should be omitted under District Boards and brought under Village Panchayets. Education cess throughout the State should be on a uniform level-Legislation should be undertaken.

Chief Officer- District Boards may appoint a Chief Officer to look after the Executive duties of the Board and to assist the non-official Presidents.

19-9-24

Subject-

Draft Order on the Resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference re: Local Boards.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The general principles of a Bill to amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation in accordance with the Draft Government Order read in Council today may be referred to the Representative Assembly.

Sd. A. R. Banerji,
Dewan of Mysore.

18th/19th Sept. 1924

Extract from the Proceedings of the 709th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 18 & 19th Sept. *1924*

58. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

Draft order on the resolutions of the Local Self Government Conference re. Local Boards.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The general principles of a bill to amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayat Regulation in accordance with the draft Government Order read in Council to-day may be referred to the Representative Assembly.

(Sd) A. R. Banerji
Dewan of Mysore

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1471—GPB—2,000—1-3-21

Office of the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,

D. O. No.

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 13.4 *1924*

8783/14/4

SPECIAL OFFICE * No. 326. 13 APR. 1924 * LOCAL SELF-GOVT, BANGALORE.

I submit a revised draft as finally approved by the Member and containing the further instructions given to me yesterday. The portions ordered to be marked for further discussion on 9th April 1924 have also been marked in red ink. It will be seen from the proposed draft that the following - Resolutions of the ~~Council~~ Committee have been dealt with and disposed of in the order. I also note below the resolutions that have not been considered.

PANCHAYETS:

Resolutions dealt with: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (partly), 7 and 48.

Not dealt with: 8 and 9. Resolution No. 8 calls for no action. Resolution No. 9 requires separate consideration.

TALUK BOARDS

Resolutions dealt with in the order:

13, 17, 18, 19, 45 and 47.

Not dealt with: 22, 23, 24 and 29.

From the copy of the resolutions enclosed for reference, it will be seen that resolutions Nos. 22, 23 and 24 relate to details of Local Board - administration, and raise questions of discipline over subordinates etc., transfers of lent officers and promotions etc., that it is better to deal with them separately. Resolution No. 29 regarding - having a single committee for economic work has not been considered in the draft order although it forms part of the question of constitution. The resolution involves an amendment of the Regulation-Section 17 of the present Regulation makes it obligatory

that there should be three committees. I think it is not necessary in the case of Taluk Boards to have any such committees. It is sufficient if the District Board has a single committee for development work, such committee being representative in character of the three subjects of Education Industries and Commerce and Agriculture. The committee may coopt members if need be. The question requires fuller discussion and it is better to leave it alone for the present.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING DISTRICT BOARDS.

Dealt with: 14. 15. 16. 18, 19, 26, 38, 40, 45 and 47.

Not dealt with: 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42 and 44. The reason why these resolutions have not been dealt with is indicated above to some extent.

Resolution No. 21 is a very important one. It deals with the large question of separate engineering establishment for District Boards. The question is one of funds and the present state of District Board finances is such that it is impossible to expect them/them to bear additional burdens. The question has been pressed from time to time but deferred owing to the low state of local board finances. The question however is under consideration yet

Resolutions Nos 24 and 25 deal with transfers of local fund employees and inclusion of these persons in the Amildari list. These subjects obviously require separate consideration. The disposal of a few of the other resolutions has already been started in a few files relating thereto. They will be worked up to completion and submitted for orders. A tabular statement will also be put up showing the action taken

The two files received from Council Section regarding Resolutions Nos. 16, 14, 17 & 18 and 47, have also been dealt with in their proper places in the draft order.

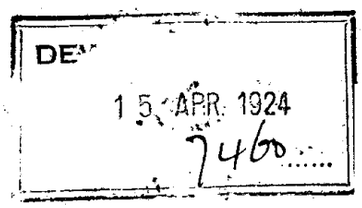
so far and that remaining to be done.

Resolutions regarding municipalities a being worked up separately.

The other files containing the notes put up by my predecessor have been retained ~~xxx xx~~ in the branch for reference purposes to deal with other resolutions.

Special Spl

First Member
&
Dewan.



Sept. Disp. is approved.

14/4.

Submitted to Dewan.

Read on 21/4

15/4

The Examiner Local Fund may be examined by the Secretary Municipal Department when the whole file may be Communicated to the Dewan

17.4

Read 22/4/24

Forwarded with compliments to the Finance Secretary -

Special Spl
22/4/24

Serial No.

Panchayets - Finance & Taxation - pp. 6 and 7.

It is proposed to make optional the levy of house-tax and shop-tax in all villages which are newly constituted into Panchayets. This levy will then be obligatory in the existing Panchayets and optional in new Panchayets. I am not sure if such an arrangement is desirable or can be defended. It is not also clear how such an invidious arrangement can be provided for in the Statute. The existing Panchayets may even consider the obligation to which they are subjected as a grievance and any claim on their part to be freed from the obligation and to be allowed option in the matter of levy of these taxes cannot also be easily resisted.

It is stated that the villagers should contribute labour to the extent to be determined by Government for works of public improvements. It is not stated if this contribution is optional or compulsory.

The receipts enumerated on page 7 are stated to be additional sources of revenue of Village Panchayets. I believe the main sources of revenue to which these items are additions are the house and shop taxes: but these are proposed to be made optional. I am not sure if optional taxes can be considered as the main source of revenue of Village Panchayets. If the main source of revenue is the

Mohatarfa

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Mohatarfa, there is no proposal in the draft to make it over as such to the new Panchayets.

It is proposed that the following items of receipts should form additional sources of revenue of Village Panchayets:-

(1) Receipts from Village Forests.

(2) Sale of Hulbani.

(3) Court fees levied in Panchayets where Village Courts are established.

I believe items 1 and 2 are now credited to Government. If they are to be made over to the Village Panchayets, it means some financial sacrifice on the part of Government who are not in a position now to part with any portion of their revenue. Information in regard to the average annual revenue which Government are now getting from these sources and which they will have to lose, if the proposed arrangement is adopted, may be furnished to the Finance Department.

1) Rs 2744/- vide Rev. Admn. Report for 1922-23. Receipts from village forests are credited to a separate fund called V. F. Panchayat Fund. The amount to the credit of the fund is insignificant.

2) Hulbani is credited to State funds. Accdg to the Budget of 1923-24 the rev. anticipated was Rs 78000/=

3) Court fees levied in Panchayats are credited to the head "Stamps". The levy was ordered only last year & the amounts cannot be ascertained.

Mukherjee
Spl. Offr
26.4.24

<u>District Boards - Finance & Taxation - page 16.</u>

It is proposed here that whatever expenditure ~~the~~ a District Board has to meet should be treated as a first charge upon its total ~~xxx~~ resources and that "the balance left is to be distributed <u>pro rata</u> to the Taluk Boards which, in turn, may be required to make grants-in-aid to Village Panchayets according

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

ing

Serial No.

2121/23

according to the needs of each". I am afraid that this arrangement will not properly work in practice. The amounts which Taluk Boards and Panchayets can get under the arrangement is very uncertain and with uncertain finances, these Bodies cannot perform their functions. When duties are devolved upon them, the necessary finances must be provided as a matter of certainty.

The balance is proposed to be distributed pro rata but it is not stated in proportion to what factor or factors the distribution is intended to be made.

For improving the finances of District Boards it is suggested that taxes should be imposed upon hides. Whether the intention is to levy taxes on import or export of hides or on their sales locally is not clear.

Control - page 18.

I presume the intention is that the cost of employing the Chief Officer is to be borne by the Board for whose benefit he is engaged. As for Inspectors of Panchayets, it is not clear who should bear the cost of employing them. If the Panchavets are to meet the outlay, the arrangement involves the ~~xx~~ division of cost ~~and~~ among a very large number of Panchayets ~~have to share it~~; an arrangement which is not very convenient.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Special Officer with Compts)

Mull 22 4 24

15/4

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

Rect. back from Secretariat for working up the allotments of the revenue- 9134 5/5 MM 8/5

Resubmitted as previously directed. MM 9.5.24

Expld. the difficulties involved By

the note by the Fin. Secy. on the financial aspect of the proposal is noted for perusal by the Hon'ble Members. After perusal it will be submitted to 2nd Meeting to which it has been ordered to be circulated by the Secretariat vide order dated 17/4

MMisra Jr Spl. Offr 26.4.24

The Reforms passed by the Financial Secretary in para 1 of his note have been carefully considered. We are not going to draw an invidious distinction between the Rural and Municipal areas. Any proposition or abolition of taxes under the present Municipal Regulations will be with the approval of the Govt. The present taxes will be continued and for their abolition in Sanction of the Govt. will be necessary. Under the Municipal Regulations, the Municipal Council has been empowered to levy all or any one of the taxes enumerated in Section 59. The Municipal Councils levy house tax as regards Rent taxes, there is no uniformity whatever, as regards the rent taken or the tax and yet no Municipal Council has proposed the abolition of house tax. Similarly the Municipalities when people have been accustomed to pay house tax will not

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

apply for its abolition. On the other hand when new villages are brought under the fold of the Panchayats, they are asked to introduce house tax. The effect will be just the reverse of what the Finance Minister contemplates.

As regards Labour contribution, it will be compulsory if a grant is to be made.

Mohatsaja cannot be made entirely Panchayats. This will cripple the resources of the District Boards so much so that they will not be able to bear the cost of the district services.

As regards the finances, the arrangement proposed is the only possible arrangement. The present arrangement of giving 50% of the land revenue to Taluq Boards has failed. In view however of the increase of the Minister Minister, the Special Officer will examine the finances of the District Boards & put up a comprehensive note at once.

Chief
9/5

MK 9/5

The Office will prepare the statement as instructed & give me the same for working up the note. Time 2 days.

MK 9.5.24

Statements have been drawn

MS 14/5/24

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

365/1st/1

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

The comprehensive note required by the member is herewith submitted, along with Statements of income & Expenditure of Taluk Boards.

1st member)

9786 20/5/24.

17.5.24.

Special Officer

Kindly record his financial position of the Taluq & Revenue Boards under his proposed scheme & suggest remedies if any to be adopted to prevent deficits in Taluq Boards & enable him to pile up cash.

Sd/-
20/5.

Submitted the file in person and was instructed to review the situation if a further review is made for meeting deficits in the deficit Boards. Sum under the new arrangement.

Sd/-
26/5/24

There are altogether four different reviews in this file viewing the situation from different standpoints. Of these, the first two reviews deal with the most important aspects of the case. The first note deals with the effects of the 50% distribution of cess revenue. The second note with the position as suggested in

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

for drafting order. The third note deals with a compromise between the two situations arising out of the first two Schemes. The fourth is a minor and miscellaneous one in fact a continuation of the second note. For detailed suggestions and recommendations I invite kind attention to the concluding portion of all the various drafts put up in this file.

Asstt. Supdt.

1st Assistant) 27.5.26

I must mention here that Mohalla Committees should be an item of District Board Income. Municipal and District Boards will run into deficits.

Beyond the distribution of the income the Government suggestions made in the 5th note and the Special Officer may be approved. The method advocated therein appears to be only possible solution of the present financial position of the local bodies. The system of allotment of 50% of the Local Cess has failed as many Taluq Boards and one Taluq Board have run into deficits & depend upon the fund will of the District Boards to make good the deficits. In which of these, the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

are made to undertake any works of public improvement and to the progress of these Taluqs in matters of sanitation and moral advancement has been arrested under the present system the finances are unequally distributed. There are some Taluqs which have large surpluses, whilst others are starved. It is not likely that the Taluqs of the Taluqs, they will part with their surpluses. Such inequality is avoided under the system advocated in note V. As remarked there, the Taluq Boards will not be dependent upon the Municipal & the District Boards and will have funds of its own to spend upon and adopt measures of improvement according to its needs. There another circumstance upon to avoid deficits & the power to ~~District~~ Boards to draw upon the surpluses of the Taluq Boards. But this will render the finances of the Taluq Boards uncertain & will make the Taluq Boards dependent upon the whims & fancies of the District Boards. It was for this reason that the framers of the L.S.G.V.P. Regulation framed from giving power to the District Board in this respect. The same may not

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

h adopted-

If his Scheme suggested in nos 5 is approved, then will be my two duties Boards viz 1 Bungya & Kuru which will require some help from his govt. Various methods have been suggested by his special Spies to spin wheel to these Boards. One I deem is most suggested to which I his Bungya beg one pagoda for his large number & the servants beg the maintenance in their diets. It is true, as his special spies say, there is no comparison between his expenditure & their diets & his Madras diets - but his argument & any such principle will lead to future trouble. The best and his simplest way seems to be to spin them some grants to make good their deficit. This can be done until his duties Boards improve their finances. A provision of Rs 5000 is made in his draft budget for the current year. This will be quite sufficient for his purpose.

We yesterday & Making me that. have to withdraw proceedings in for consideration in Rev & financial Dept. If this is not made me, a fresh application for his formation & proceedings will be taken away -

Note—Contn. sheet.

31/5

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

DEPUTY'S OFFICE,
Regd. No 8744

Submitted to Dewan for perusal & orders

MC
1.6.24.

Approved
Inspected by the Dewan
Begin the Govt Draft of
the Engineering Act
4.6.24

a revised draft is submitted for consideration.
The points for consideration are.

(1) Credit societies and village panchayats as also village court fees.

(2) Compulsory contribution of labour and in default recovery of cash payment by coercive methods.

(3) Devolution of funds from the State fund to subordinate local institutions.

(4) Appointment of chief officer in case of maladministration.

(5) Relief to impoverished and indigent Dhobis of Shimoga and Kadur especially.

(6) Whether ex-officio Patels of Shanbhogs should be Ex-officio members of the Panchayats.

(7) Grant Extension of privilege of optional taxation to existing panchayats, where hardship is felt.

(8) Question of reducing the number of members and Qualified voters in order to reduce the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

365

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 19

Serial No.

Charges such as T.A. as far as possible these matters have been dealt with in the Dept.

Mirza Ghulam Sarwar Spl. Officer

6/6/24

(for member)

Dupl. Reply received and kept.

Ghulam
15/6

Forwarded with compliments to the Chief Secretary to Govt. for favour of circulation and inclusion in annual Subjects.

Mirza Ghulam Sarwar Spl. Officer
16.6.24

Circulated
Ghulam

CS
16/6/24

4D2d1
7.6.24.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

D. O. No.

Office of the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 22.7. 1924

SPECIAL OFFICE * LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BANGALORE. No. 481 22. JUL. 1924

I Submit herewith a copy of the proceedings at the Standing Committee meeting held on 19. 7. 24
I solicit instructions as to whether the draft orders have to be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee or whether the proceedings have to be first considered in Council before the draft orders are finalised.
In the case of the latter course the revised orders will again have to be submitted to His Highness.
The files relating to the orders are returned herewith.

M Visvesvaraya
Spl. Officer

748
22.7.24

(1st enclosure)

Let Secretary -
Please submit. What shall we do in this -

23/7

Dewan

DEWAN'S OFFICE, RECD. ON 23 JUL 1924 Regd. No 598

Sec. Maybe brought to the notice of the Standing Committee & the draft orders modified accordingly

23.7

Yes

SUBJECT-

Draft Order on the Local Self-Government Scheme.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

To be circulated to Second Member with all the previous Council Notes.

Sd. K. Matthan,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

24.7.24.

SUBJECT-

Draft Order on the Local Self-Government Scheme.

....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

To be re-submitted to Second Member.

Sd. K. Matthan,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

7.8.24.

Lord Irwin (Sd) K.M 7/8.

Seen & returned (Sd) K.R 10/8.

Include in agenda for next meeting (Sd) K.M 13/8.

Special Officer (Sd) K.M 21/8/24

SUBJECT-

Draft Order on the Local Self-Government Scheme.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Discussed in Council.

To be brought up in the next Meeting.

Sd. K. Matthan,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

21.8.24.

Special officer
(Sd) KM
21/8.

Notes of discussion in Council on 21st August 1 9 2 4.

-

(1) The items of revenue for Village Panchayets are only imaginary. If some revenue is not assigned, the interest of villagers in Panchayets will languish. Every village or group of villages should be constituted into a Panchayet, the main object being to foster the growth of the village communal life-

(2) Question of abolition of Taluk Boards. This should be worked up with reference to the statistics in regard to the financial weakness of the scheme-

(3) How would resumption of mohatarfa in favour of the new Panchayets affect the finances of the District Boards? Comparative figures may be put up.

(4) If Taluk Boards are to continue their functions should be such as exclude the functions being taken up by the District Boards.

D. O. No. 495

Office of the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 23/24. 8. 1924

As directed at the last meeting of the Council, I beg to submit a further note on the financial position of District Boards if Mohatarfa is taken away with a view to make it over to the Panchayats & the newly Constituted Panchayats & to newly Constituted Taluk Boards. I also append statements based on the most recent figures available as regards Mohatarfa income in each Taluk and the Panchayat revenues therein where such information was available. I shall separately deal with the question of retrenchments, for I find that the matter has been fully gone into when there was a proposal to assume Mohatarfa and L.-F.-General for Primary Education development. Things have not improved since then, for which income has remained more or less stable, the expenditure has been expanding. If the question of retrenchment is tackled at all, it has to be dealt with apropos of the Constitution of the Boards and this question with the allied question of the abolition of Taluk Boards which I am preparing a note on, will be submitted.

The Secretary to Government is requested to move the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Subject of Local Boards and Municipalities to move the Hon'ble Members to be requested to move in Council for the necessary Legislation in connection with the Sanitary Inspectorate & other measures. The financial aspects of the abolition of the Taluk Boards may be more carefully considered & will be submitted

Sd/-

26/8

D. O. No. 495

Office of the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 23/24 · 8 ..... 192 4

As directed at the last meeting of the Council, I beg to submit a further note on the financial position of District Boards if Mohatarfa is taken away with a view to make it over to the Gauchagat & to newly Constituted I also append statements based on the most recent figures available as regards Mohatarfa income in each Taluk and the Gauchagat revenue therein where information was available. I shall separately deal with the question of retrenchments, for I find that the matter has been fully gone into when there was a proposal to resume Mohatarfa and D.P. General for Primary Education development. Things have not improved since then, for while income has remained more or less stable, the expenditure has been expanding. If the question of retrenchments has to be tackled at all, it has to be dealt with separately & the Constitution of Local bodies and this question with necessary bearing & a co-ordination of the question of the abolition of Taluk Bds about which I am preparing a short note will be submitted tomorrow.

M Venkatasubbaiah
Spl. Officer

1st member)

The Taluq Bds will be affected by the abolishing the Taluq Boards are the pay of the Clerk the allowances & the T.A of members so these Taluqs can be affected because we cannot do away with the Taluq Bds separately & need wise. The financial effect of the abolishing the Taluq Boards may be more correctly calculated when the Govt re-constitute

Spl.
26/8

Note.

The statements appended give the figures as furnished in the latest budgets of the District Boards. The statements indicate the normal income and expenditure of District and Taluk Boards and show how the finances of the local bodies would be affected by withdrawing mohatarfa from the District Boards. The mohatarfa figures given in the statement concerned are based on the information furnished in the Revenue Administration Reports of Districts.

The budgets of the District Boards this year have been prepared on the lines of the recent rules issued by Government in the matter, with the result that the Budgets of District Boards are not consolidated budgets giving a statement of the financial position of the District and Taluk funds as a whole. The budget contains details for the District Board only along with the opening and closing balances and the normal income and ordinary expenditure of Taluk Boards. To take the example of one or two typical districts and examine the financial position, it would work out as follows-

Flag A.

Mysore District.

Normal income of the District Board.	Rs	1,64,800
Ordinary expenditure.	"	1,33,700
Surplus.	"	31,100
Normal income of all Taluk Boards.	"	95,300
Ordinary expenditure of of Taluk Boards.	"	98,700
Deficit.	"	3 400

Surplus in 7 surplus Taluk Boards.	Rs 6,500
Deficit in 6 deficit Taluk Boards.	" 9,900

Financial position for the whole District.

Income for the whole District	Rs 2.60.100
Expenditure for the whole District.	" 2,32,400
Surplus.	" 27,700
Amount derived from mohatarfa alone.	" 48.600

If the mohatarfa is withdrawn, the financial position for the whole district is a deficit of Rs 20,300.

Kadur District.

Normal income of District Board.	Rs 51,100
Ordinary expenditure.	" 42,200
Surplus.	" 8,900
Normal income of all Taluk Boards.	" 40,000
Ordinary expenditure of all Taluk Boards.	" 46,100
Surplus in 2 surplus Taluk Boards.	" 1,700
Deficit in 4 deficit Taluk Boards.	" 7.800

Financial position for the whole district.

Income for the whole District	Rs 91,100
Expenditure for the whole District.	" 88,300
Surplus.	" 2,800
Amount derived from mohatarfa alone.	" 12,200

If mohatarfa is withdrawn, the financial position for the whole District is a deficit of Rs 9,400.

Statements are also put up showing the mohatarfa revenue in each taluk as also the

Flags B & C

Village Panchayets revenue therein. The statements shows that local taxation yeilds more than mohatarfa taxes although the number of panchayets is comparatively small. The reason is obvious that the exemptions in favour of agriculturists affords an easy excuse for laxity both in assesing and collecting mohatarfa taxes in non-panchayet areas.

If the income from mohatarfa is improved by doubling the rates and handed over to new panchayets, about 5,000 in number, each panchayet will on an average get about Rs 50 a year even after making necessary grants to District Boards to wipe off their deficits. Again if Taluk Boards are abolished as being unnecessary, a saving of Rs 93,900 under administration charges would be effected and the average income of each new panchayet would rise to Rs 75.

As regards the reasons that may be taken into consideration for the abolition of Taluk Boards, I am preparing another note which I shall submit in a day or two.

The whole question of development of Local Self-Government depends on the ultimate object to be kept in view. If I may guage correctly public feeling in the matter as expressed in the resolutions of the Local Self Government Conference I think there are only two important things which the people demand as necessary and urgent. The one is the proper

development of the Panchavet system with a view to xxxxx revivixv village communal life and the other is local autonomy for the local bodies in the State. In other words, what requires to be done is (a) the establishment of Panchayets for not merely Local Self-Government purposes as commonly understood, but also for the object of making the villages self-reliant and self-sufficient. This object will have to prominently kept in view and this is done to some x extent in the draft order.

The next thing is to place the working of District and Taluk Boards on a better footing. This is a much more difficult question. The difficulty arising out of the fact that with limited finances and a recurring expenditure which practically absorbs almost the whole of the finances it ~~is~~ becomes a ~~stupendous~~ delicate task to manipulate the figures so as to ensure local autonomy both as regards services and finance in respect of the two local bodies viz., the Taluk Boards and the District Boards. Even after such readjustment of funds, the result arrived at, is only a duplication of machinery with disadvantages rather than advantages attending thereon. I have discussed this question fully in my note of 16th May 1924 (vide pages 8 to 12) what the effect of taking away mohatarfa and making it over to Panchayets would be, is clearly indicated in statement A appended to the note. All the District Boards would be ~~forced~~ faced with a deficit from year to year leading on to final bankruptcy The total normal income for all the local boards in the State including mohatarfa is Rs 12,79,600, and the total ordinary expenditure is Rs 12,24,400. The balance is scarcely sufficient for development work in all the districts,

even with the aid of mohatarfa to the credit of District Boards. As to whether retrenchments are possible or not, I shall deal separately and submit a note.

Statement showing the financial effect on Taluk and District Boards by resuming mohatarfa.

Districts.	Normal annual demand under mohatarfa.	Normal income of		Total income.	Estimate of income from mohatarfa included in normal income.	Normal income excluding Mohatarfa.	Normal expenditure of		Total expenditure.	surplus	deficit.	Expenditure incurred by Taluk Boards on administration.
		Taluk Boards	District Boards.				Taluk Boards.	District Boards.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore.	26,000	70,900	1,14,000	1,84,900	26,000	1,63,900	66,900	1,19,300	1,86,200	--	-22,300	11,800
Kolar.	20,600	59,100	82,000	1,41,100	21,000	1,20,100	80,300	98,800	1,79,100	--	-59,000	14,800
Tumkur.	46,000	56,000	1,00,600	1,56,600	46,000	1,10,600	52,500	93,300	1,45,800	--	-35,200	12,700
Mysore.	45,300	95,300	1,64,800	2,60,100	48,000	2,12,100	98,700	1,33,700	2,32,400	--	-20,300	17,400
Hassan.	26,000	64,200	96,300	1,60,500	25,000	1,35,500	47,500	85,200	1,32,700	2,800	-- --	10,100
Shimoga.	14,700	64,900	78,900	1,43,800	20,000	1,23,800	68,500	78,900	1,47,400	--	-23,600	10,200
Kadur.	12,300	40,000	51,100	91,100	12,200	78,900	46,100	42,200	88,300	--	- 9,400	6,000
Chitaldrug.	46,700	40,200	94,300	1,34,500	40,000	94,500	38,100	84,400	1,22,500	--	-28,000	10,900
Total	2,37,600	4,90,600	7,87,000	12,77,600	2,36,200	10,39,400	4,98,600	7,35,800	12,34,400	2,800	-196,800	93,900

Abstrcat statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Districts. ----

District.	Village Panchayets.			Taluk Boards.				Normal annual demand under mohatarfa.
	No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on administration.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore.	96	40,900	37,100	10	70,900	66,900	11,800	26,000
2. Kolar.	119	42,500	37,900	11	59,100	80,300	14,800	20,600
3. Tumkur.	71	41,900	30,700	10	56,000	52,500	12,700	46,000
4. Mysore.	220	31,100	21,900	13	95,300	98,700	17,400	45,300
5. Hassan.	81	11,900	6,100	8	64,200	47,500	10,100	26,000
6. Shimoga.	98	37,300	35,900	9	64,900	68,500	10,200	14,700
7. Kadur.	32	15,600	11,700	6	40,000	46,100	6,000	12,300
8. Chitaldrug.	88	42,000	32,300	9	40,200	38,100	10,900	46,700
Total.	805	2,63,200	2,13,600	76	4,90,600	4,98,600	93,900	2,37,600

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets No.	Village Panchayets Normal income.	Village Panchayets Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income	Taluk Boards. Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under mohatarfa.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bangalore.	12	6,200	6,800	14,200	9,300	1,300	Details not furnished.
2.	Hoskote.	14	2,400	2,400	7,800	8,000	1,300	
3.	Devanhalli.	7	3,500	2,400	5,900	6,300	1,200	
4.	Dodballapur.	6	3,100	2,300	7,800	7,300	1,100	
5.	Malamangala.	7	3,600	2,300	5,500	6,200	1,200	
6.	Closepet.	11	3,500	3,200	3,200	4,700	1,100	
7.	Channapatna.	6	3,300	3,200	3,900	4,800	900	
8.	Kankanhalli.	11	5,900	4,000	7,100	6,400	1,200	
9.	Anekal.	15	5,300	6,400	8,000	7,700	1,200	
10.	Magadi.	7	4,100	4,100	7,500	6,800	1,300	
	Total	96	40,900	37,100	70,900	66,900	11,800	26,000

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the -

KOLAR DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets			Taluk Boards.			Normal annual demand under mohatarfa
		No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on administration.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kolar.	20	4,000	4,900	6,800	9,200	1,800	2,300
2.	Bowringpet.	4	2,600	2,300	5,000	5,500	1,400	2,600
3.	Chintamani.	14	3,900	3,300	5,000	7,300	1,100	1,600
4.	Srinivaspur.	8	3,900	2,900	7,000	11,400	1,500	2,300
5.	Mulbagal.	10	3,700	2,900	6,000	9,000	1,300	1,800
6.	Sidlaghatta.	8	2,500	1,800	6,500	6,800	1,600	1,800
7.	Chikballapur.	9	2,400	3,300	4,000	5,500	1,200	1,500
8.	Bagepalli.	7	2,000	2,100	4,800	6,800	1,300	2,200
9.	Goribidnur.	23	13,400	11,900	7,000	9,500	1,300	3,000
10.	Malur.	10	3,000	1,800	5,000	6,000	1,300	1,500
11.	Gudibanda.	6	1,100	700	2,000	3,300	1,000	included in Bagepalli
	Total	119	42,500	37,900	59,100	80,300	14,800	20,600

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the -

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets No.	Village Panchayets Normal income	Village Panchayets Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income	Taluk Boards. Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under mohatarfa.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Tumkur.	10	6,000	6,000	6,400	6,600	1,400	
2.	Maddagiri.	8	4,300	3,600	5,800	5,100	1,500	
3.	Chicknaikanahalli.	6	5,600	3,100	5,200	5,000	1,200	
4.	Gubbi.	10	7,000	4,800	9,400	6,800	1,600	Details not furnished.
5.	Sira.	7	3,000	2,000	6,300	5,900	1,300	
6.	Tiptur.	6	4,600	2,100	7,000	5,600	1,200	
7.	Kunigal.	7	3,600	2,100	6,300	6,300	1,300	
8.	Pavagada.	8	2,900	2,700	4,300	4,300	1,300	
9.	Turuvekere.	3	2,200	2,100	2,500	3,100	1,100	
10.	Kortagere.	6	2,700	2,200	2,800	3,800	1,000	
	Total.	71	41,900	30,700	56,000	52,500	12,700	46,000

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the -

MYSORE DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Normal expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under Mohatarfa.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mysore.	10			7,500	7,300	1,400	2,900
2.	Yedatore.	21			9,200	8,800	1,200	2,000
3.	Hunsur.	12			8,100	7,400	1,800	3,500
4.	Heggadadevankote	8			3,500	4,000	1,100	3,500
5.	Gundlupet.	9			7,100	6,100	1,200	5,800
6.	Chamarajnagar	36			13,600	10,700	1,200	3,300
7.	Nanjangud.	29			7,400	8,900	1,300	3,900
8.	T,Narasipur.	25			6,200	8,700	1,400	2,000
9.	Srerangapatam	27			8,900	8,900	1,600	3,400
10.	Krishnarajpet.	10			8,300	7,000	1,300	2,900
11.	Nagamangala.	10			4,800	7,400	1,200	4,100
12.	Mandya.	11			6,600	7,500	1,400	4,500
13.	Malavalli.	12			4,100	6,000	1,300	3,500
	Total.	220	@ 31,100	@ 21,900	95,300	98,700	17,400	45,300

Details not furnished

Do

@ represents actuals for 1922-23.

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the

HASSAN DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets. No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under mohatarfi
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Hassan.	11	Details not furnished	Do	13,400	12,600	1,600	3,500
2.	Alur.	3			2,700	3,300	1,100	2,000
3.	Manjarabad.	2			7,500	4,400	1,600	1,700
4.	Belur.	19			10,400	5,500	1,300	3,400
5.	Arsikere.	26			12,200	8,500	1,300	5,400
6.	Channarayapatna	6			8,000	5,000	1,100	6,100
7.	Hole-Narasipur.	3			4,000	3,500	1,100	1,600
8.	Arkalgud.	11			6,000	4,700	1,000	2,300
	Total	81	@ 11,900	@ 6,100	64,200	47,500	10,100	26,000

@ represents actuals for 1922-23.

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the - ~~KANARA~~ SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets No.	Village Panchayets Normal income.	Village Panchayets Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income.	Taluk Boards. Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under Mohatarfa
~~1x~~	~~Kanara~~							
1.	Shimoga.	7	5,800	2,300	7,600	8,200	1,400	2,300
2.	Channageri.	19	5,900	11,600	7,100	6,300	1,200	3,700
3.	Honnali.	22	8,300	6,900	6,900	6,600	1,200	1,900
4.	Shikarpur.	13	5,900	3,800	7,600	6,800	1,300	1,700
5.	Sorab.	16	3,800	2,500	9,600	11,400	1,200	2,400
6.	Sagar.	6	1,000	900	7,400	8,500	1,100	800
7.	Nagar.	3	800	1.000	5.200	5.600	800	700
8.	Tirthahalli.	7	3.000	3.000	7,900	10,000	900	1,200
9.	Kumsi.	5	2,700	3,900	5,600	5,100	1,100	included in Shimoga
	Total	98	37,300	35,900	64,900	68,500	10,200	14,700

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and the normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the -

KADUR DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets. No.	Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Taluk Boards. Normal income.	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on administration.	Normal annual demand under Mohatarfa
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Chickmagalur.	6	2,800	2,900	9,300	9,100	1,100	1,900
2.	Kadur.	13	8,000	5,500	9,000	7,500	800	4,100
3.	Tarikere.	4	2,700	1,600	6,100	7,800	1,100	4,400
4.	Koppa.	3	600	300	6,500	8,900	900	700
5.	Mudgere.	3	1,100	1,000	6,500	8,000	1,100	800
6.	Narasimharajpur.	3	400	400	2,600	4,800	1,000	400
	Total	32	15,600	11,700	40,000	46,100	6,000	12,300

Statement showing the income and expenditure of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards and normal annual demand under mohatarfa in the several Taluks of the

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

No.	Taluks.	Village Panchayets			Taluk Boards.			Normal annual demand under mohatarfa
		No.	Normal income	Normal expenditure.	Normal income	Normal expenditure.	Expenditure on administration.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Chitaldrug.	15	9,600	4,800	5,600	4,900	1,200	4,100
2.	Challakere.	5	1,500	1,200	6,600	5,500	1,200	9,000
3.	Hiriyur.	8	2,200	1,600	5,300	5,900	1,300	8,000
4.	Holalkere.	5	2,100	1,900	5,200	4,800	1,300	7,600
5.	Davangere.	21	8,800	7,200	4,600	4,400	1,300	6,700
6.	Jagalur.	7	5,700	5,200	3,100	3,000	1,100	5,300
7.	Malakalmuru.	5	3,300	2,600	2,600	2,500	1,100	2,500
8.	Hosdurga.	14	5,000	4,700	3,700	3,800	1,200	3,500
9.	Harihar.	8	3,800	3,100	3,500	3,500	1,200	included in Davangere
	Total	88	42,000	32,300	40,200	38,100	10,900	46,700

TALUK BOARDS.

Should these Boards exist? Apart from the fact that these Boards have an educative influence, I cannot see any other valid reason for their continuance in the present state of local finances. The educative influence is no doubt a big factor and it cannot be computed in terms of money value. If Panchayets are constituted for all the villages in the State, the excuse for the continuance of Taluk Boards becomes still less, for one of the chief duties namely attention to rural Sanitation will be taken out of their control and the work to be done by them practically becomes nominal.

I shall examine the case of one typical Taluk Board in each District and record the result. Before doing so, I think it would be useful to note what work is now actually being done by the Taluk Boards. The Taluk Boards are expected to supervise and provide for the following services.

(1) Rural Sanitation.
(2) Vaccination.
(3) Maintenance of hospitals and Vaidyasalas.
(4) Cattle-Pounds management.
(5) Accomodation for travellers.

Well, all these services are such as are quite within the scope of the activities of the District Boards themselves and which the District Boards were efficiently managing before the Taluk Boards were made quite independent bodies. As regards the several services enumerated above I would only point out the nominal nature of the work done.

For instance in the matter of rural Sanitation, what the Taluk Boards have been able to do is to employ a -

whole time Sanitary Inspector, one for each - Taluk whose salary practically takes up the whole allotment under that head. Then as regards Vaccination the employment of Vaccinators is no - doubt a useful improvement over the old order of things but there is nothing to show that the results of the work of Vaccinators are subjected to any scrutiny or supervision. The Vaccinator in a Taluk is not a subordinate of the Sanitary - Inspector nor is his work carefully examined by the President of the Taluk Board. The control over Local Fund Dispensaries is even less substantial. The Senior Surgeon exercises supervision practically complete. The Taluk Boards pay their quota as determined under the rules and - there their interest ends.

I have to concede that as a result of local independence a number of Vaidyasalas have come into existence but I do not know if any attempt is being made to see that the Vaidyasalas are - popular and useful. We may take it that they are both useful and popular. But this is a service which can be looked after equally well by the - District Boards.

In the present state of District Board - finances, it is seen that there is very little margin left for initiative and enterprise on the part of the local bodies. From the specific cases dealt with infra, it will be seen how unsubstantial is the scheme of Local Self-Governmen so far as Taluk Boards are concerned. The Local Self-Government machinery is duplicated without any resulting advantages. The cost incurred -

for securing this freedom in local affairs has been disproportionate beyond all measure to the advantages noted for. Taking Tumkur District - ~~again~~ for example, the cost of establishment in 1916-17 was Rs 5,200 and in 1923-34 it was Rs 19,047

Now as to the work done by Taluk Boards -

Bangalore District - Bangalore Taluk.

The following services are attended to by the Taluk Board -

(a) Public Works.
(b) conservancy and sanitation.
(c) vaidyasalas but not Local Fund Dispensaries
(d) vaccination.
(e) Travellers' Bungalows.
(f) Cattle pounds.

The total expenditure incurred by the Taluk Board on these items is Rs 6,800, while the cost of - establishment is Rs 1,600.

Kolar District - Kolar Taluk.

The following services are attended to by the Taluk Boards -

(a) Public works.
(b) Conservancy and sanitation.
(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.
(d) Vaidyasalas.
(e) Vaccination.
(f) Travellers' Bungalows.
(g) Cattle pounds.

Total expenditure incurred on these items by the Taluk Board is Rs 7,600 nearly and Rs 1,900 is the cost of administration.

Tumkur District -Tumkur Taluk.

The services attened to by the Board are as follows:-

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.

(d) Vaidyasalas.

(e) Vaccination.

(f) Travellers Bungalows.

(g) Cattle pounds.

Total expenditure incurred by the Board on these items is Rs 6,700 and Rs 1,700 is cost of administration.

Mysore District - Mysore Taluk.

The services attended to/~~by~~ are thefollowing:-

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) ~~Lxxx~~ Vaccination.

(d) Travellers' Bungalows.

(e) Cattle pounds.

Total expenditure on these services is Rs 4,800 and Rs 1,700 is the cost of ~~establishments~~ administration.

Hassan District - Hassan Taluk.

The following services are attended to by the Taluk Board -

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.

(d) Vaccination.

(e) Travellers Bungalows.

~~(f)~~ The total expenditure incurred on these services is Rs 5,300 and Rs 1,700 is the cost of ~~establishments~~ administration.

Shimoga District -Shimoga Taluk.

The services attended to by the Taluk Board

are the following:-

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.

(d) Vaidyasalas.

(e) Vaccination.

(f) Travellers' Bungalows.

(g) Cattle pounds.

The total expenditure incurred on these items by the Taluk Board is Rs 6,800 and Rs 1,700 is the cost of ~~establishments~~ administration.

Kadur District - Kadur Taluk.

The following services are attended to by the Taluk Board-

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.

(d) Vaidyasalas.

(e) Vaccination.

(f) Travellers Bungalows.

(g) Cattle pounds.

The total expenditure incurred on these items is nearly Rs 7,100 and Rs 1,100 is the cost of ~~establish~~ ments. administration

Chitaldrug District - Chitaldrug Taluk.

The following services are attended to by the Taluk Board -

(a) Public works.

(b) Conservancy and sanitation.

(c) Local Fund Dispensaries and Midwives.

(d) Vaidyasalas.

(e) Vaccination.

(f) Cattle pounds.

The total expenditure incurred by the Taluk Board on these services is Rs 4,700 and Rs 1,300 is the cost of establishments.

To sum up the observations made above:

(1) The scope of the activities of Taluk Boards being limited, both in respect of finance and in regard to functions, there is no need for their existence side by side with District Boards. ~~If~~ Even ~~if~~ with the transfer of mohatarfa revenue to District Boards these bodies after assigning 50% of the Local Cess to the Taluk Boards are neither in a position to help the deficit Taluk Boards with handsome grants nor are they themselves in a prosperous condition. Under the existing conditions the finances of Local Boards do not justify the continuance of two classes of independent Local Bodies, namely District Boards and Taluk Boards.

(2) If the important service of conservancy and Sanitation in rural tracts is transfered to Panchayets the Taluk Boards as such will have very little to do.

(3) Even under existing conditions, the functions of the Taluk Boards are mostly of a nominal nature - in as much as medical institutions and Vaccination are technical services and the Taluk Boards nothing more than paying the required contribution for medical institutions every month and disbursing the pay of the Vaccination establishment which the Chief Sanitary Inspector is expected to supervise. All these and other services could be very well looked ~~into~~ after by the District Boards.

In these circumstances, I recommend that the Taluk Boards may be done away with and the savings of ~~Rs.~~ - ~~nealy~~ nearly one lakh of rupees incurred on their office and administrative charges may be utilised for execution of useful public works or ~~being~~ spent on some more urgent and useful measures.

M Krishna Rao

28/7/24

Retrenched

In calculating the savings to be effected by abolition of Taluk Boards neither the pay of the Sanitary Inspectors nor of midwives has been taken into consideration. The only items that are proposed to be retrenched are the following under the head C. I. administration:

Taluk Board establishment office
Travelling allowance of -Do-
-Do- to Members
Contingencies.
Stationary and Printing charges
Furniture.
Miscellaneous.

The amount of savings that could be effected in the case of Bangalore and Kolar Districts is as noted below.

	Bangalore Dist	Kolar District.
Taluk Board office Establishment	6,360	7,046
T.A. of establishment	1,750	915
Do to Members.	2,300	5,015
Contingencies	240	423
Stationary and Printing charges	250	293
Furniture.	800	470
Miscellaneous.	125	600
Total	11,825	14,762

The figures for other Districts have been similarly calculated. The total savings anticipated in all the 8 Districts is Rs. 93,900 as shown in Statement (flagged A). If the Number of Sanitary Inspectors or Vaccinators is also to be reduced there will be further savings and this has not been taken into consideration for the purpose of this note or the statements accompanying the same.

93/2615

1st memo) Please see the Dewan 26/2/24

Submitted to Dean for perusal with
reference to instructions given at the
Council meeting.

MK
26/8/24

The calculations
check. indicate the
Y/e Surrey Yorkshire
T. Boards

Maylee Lengkeek
Western Yuke C

Y
27/8

Forwarded with compliments to the Chief
Secretary's Office for favour of further
action. The other Council files are also
submitted herewith.

M'Kearney
Sept. 1924

27.8.24.

27/8

Subject-

Draft Order on the Local Self-Government Scheme.

.....

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Make Panchayet Scheme compulsory in all villages. Village Panchayets to have the mohatarfa revenue and to levy house tax for Agriculturists.

This will result in the District Boards being deprived of mohatarfa revenue. Question is how this is to be made up. Taluk Boards to be abolished.

To be worked up on these lines.

Sd. K. Matthan,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

28th August 24.

To Special Officer
(Sd) KM
28/8.

Note

With reference to the instructions in the Council that Village Panchayets should have mohatarfa revenue and that Taluk Boards may be abolished and that the question of making up the loss to the District Boards by the resumption of mohatarfa may be worked up, I submit two statements showing income and expenditure devolving on the Village Panchayets and the financial effect of the proposed modifications on the Local Bodies.

2. The statements have been prepared on the basis that Panchayets will have their own taxes and that Taluk Boards will be abolished. I take that cattle-pounds will be transferred to the control of Village Panchayets and that the Panchayets will be required to defray the charges on account of conservancy and sanitation which now devolve on Taluk and District Boards. The financial effect of the modifications on the village panchayets is as shown below.

	Rs.
Net gain from cattle-pounds and fines under village sanitation rules.	21,200
Further expenditure on account of transfer of conservancy and sanitation.	
Conservancy establishment	70,000
Filling menure pits etc.	4,100
net surplus in expenditure	52,900

If the cost of providing for conservancy and sanitation during jatras viz. Rs 2,800 and of prevention of epidimics viz., 16,400 is also to be borne by the Village Panchayets the net charge to the Village Pamchayet will rise to Rs 83,100.

3 ~~to Rs. 63,100.~~ With a view to partly meet these charges and to provide the village panchayets with some recurring income it is proposed to make over to the Panchayets the revenue from rural mohatarfa which is estimated to amount to Rs. 2,30,000 in - 1923-24. The effect of allowing the village panchayets to have their own system of taxation independent of the Taluk and District Boards will be to deprive the District - Boards of the rural mohatarfa heretofore enjoyed by them and the loss could be made up only by abolition of Taluk Boards. The services attended to by Taluk Boards at present are the following.

1. Local Fund Dispensaries.
2. Mid-wives.
3. Vaidyasalas.
4. Vaccination.
5. Musafirkhanas and Travellers' Bungalow
6. Conservancy and Sanitation.
7. Cattle-pounds
8. Public Works.

Of these, control over cattle-pounds and Conservancy and Sanitation will have neccessarily to be transferred to Panchayets. Of the remaining services number 1 to 4 are technical and Taluk Boards do nothing more than paying the required contribution for the medical institution and disbursing the pay of the Vaccinators. These, as well as the remaining services can be very well looked after by the District Boards them-

themselves and the existence of the Taluk Boards merely for this purpose is unnecessary. The abolition of the Taluk Boards will result in a saving of Rs. 91,200 nearly under Taluk admn charges and under conservancy and sanitation a sum of Rs. 70,000 on account of conservancy establishment and Rs. 4,100 for other charges will be saved by the transfer of conservancy to village panchayets. The details of expenditure under conservancy establishment are not furnished in the Budgets and in the absence of details it is not possibl to say how much of the expenditure is on accoun of Sanitary Inspectors and how much on employment of sweepers for villages other than those for which Panchayets have been established. Besides this, the Local Boards are spending Rs. 3,800 on conservancy and sanitation during jatras and Rs. 16,400 on prevention of epidimics. It is not clear what arrnagements will be made in future for providing for the work of Sanitary Inspectors and whether the charges on account of sanitation in jatras and prevention of epidimics will devolve on village panchayets themselves. If these charges also devolve on the village panchayets, the net result of the modifications will be as shown below:

Items	Loss Rs	Gain Rs
Transfer of mohatarfa.	2,30,000	-
Transfer of cattle-pounds and fines under V.S.rules.	21,200	
Savings under Taluk Administration by abolition of Taluk Boards.		91,200
Savings under Conservancy Establishment.		70,000
-Do- Contingencies		4,100
-D- Sanitation during jatras		3,800
-Do-Prevention of epidemics		16,400
	2.51.200	1.85.500

The net loss to the District Boards will be about Rs. 65,700 and a perusal of the statements appended to this note will convince that the proposed modifications do not prejudicially affect the financial position of the individual District Boards.

4. The statements show that notwithstading the resumption of mohatarfa from the District funds, the District Boards will still have, after due provision for all recurring and obligatory items amounts ranging from Rs. 5,400 in the Kadur District to Rs. 35,600 in the Mysore District for expenditure on optional public works or other measures. The only exception is the Shimoga District where the amount available for optional works is practically nil and as already stated in my note of 16th May 1924 this District Board requires some substantial grant-in-aid from State funds of relief in respect of its heavy medical charges.

In view of the above circumstances, I submit for consideration the following rough outline of a scheme:

(a) Abolish all the Taluk Boards.

(b) Either transfer mohatarfa to Village Panchayets or make levy of taxes in all villages compulsory.

(c) The Sanitary Inspectors who will be thrown out of employment by the abolition of Taluk Boards, may be employed for assisting Panchayets and paid out of the mohatarfa or local taxation of Panchayets as the case may be.

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(d) As regards ~~expenditure~~ epidemic charges now borne by the Taluk Boards - amounting to about Rs. 16,000 and charges for jutrasamounting to Rs. ~~30,000~~ 3800, these items should be transferred to the District Boards as these are services affecting the well being of a District as a whole. This transfer will not seriously affect the District Board balances.

Mr. Crampton
3/9/24

1st Member)

The finances have worked well. But the depreciation in the taluk Boards has also resulted in a saving in the cost of establishment by village panchayats for the maintenance of communications and the service class (Sanitary Inspectors) which has a financial basis & not only standing a little inconvenience & keeping accounts will work well. The Sanitary Inspectors will then work under the immediate control of the Chairman & their services will cease - but it is desirable to make the R.A. agree when as it seems

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loss & power to his people - the District Board & Corporation can maintain their own sanitary staff - If possible his village panchayats ~~should~~ may be asked to maintain Vaccinators & Midwives who pay special attention to rural areas -

Note
4/9

Note

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